THE WHITE HOUSE

FALL GARDEN TOUR

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OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTO BY TIA DUFOUR

President Donald J. Trump and First Lady Melania Trump walk along the Colonnade of the White House Thursday, May 2, 2019, before attending the National Day of Prayer service in the Rose Garden.

The White House

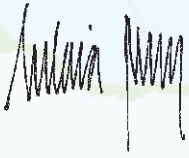
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Welcome to the White House Fall Garden Tour! The President and I are delighted to share the breathtaking landscape and magnificent colors of the season with you.

Our family is proud to continue the preservation and improvement of these historic and storied grounds. I was honored to oversee the renewal of the Rose Garden, returning it to splendor and ensuring it remains a testament to our Nation's vibrant spirit and remarkable beauty.

I hope you enjoy your visit and create countless cherished memories.

Sincerely,



OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTO BY ANDREA HANKS

First Lady Melania Trump delivers remarks during the one year anniversary celebration of her Be Best initiative, Tuesday, May 7, 2019, in the Rose Garden of the White House. The First Lady is joined onstage by guest speakers National Institutes of Health Director Dr. Francis Collins, President of Microsoft's U.S. Regulated Industries Toni Townes-Whitley and Senior Political Anchor Eric Bolling.

The White House Grounds are the oldest continually maintained landscape in the United States. Although located in the heart of the city, standing in the gardens one feels removed from the fast paced life of the nation's capital. Twice a year, these secluded grounds are open to the public for Spring and Fall Garden Tours.

The White House's first resident, John Adams, requested that a garden be planted before his arrival in 1800. Unfortunately, he was defeated shortly thereafter by Thomas Jefferson and never enjoyed produce from the White House Grounds. While in office, Jefferson made plans for planting trees and established winding pathways surrounded by rhododendron and other American shrubbery.

In the 1820s, John Quincy Adams formally established a White House gardening program. It is said that he liked to dig in the flower beds early in the morning, and claimed to have planted over a thousand plants during his tenure. His successor, Andrew Jackson, continued to develop the gardening program, adding an orangery in which to grow fruit during the winter. The southern Magnolia, planted next to the South Portico by Andrew Jackson, bursts into bloom every June.

The White House lawns provided only limited privacy in the 19th century. The North Grounds were open every day for tourists and individuals with appointments

to walk directly up to the house. Abraham Lincoln gave several speeches from the window over the north door, with thousands of listeners crowded below. The South Grounds were kept slightly more private, but the public were invited to attend weekly concerts there by the President's Own Marine Band. President Lincoln would often recline on a sofa in the Blue Room and listen to these concerts through the windows, according to his portrait artist.

Over the years, the White House landscape has been enhanced by a series of landscape architects to seem idealistically natural. These collaborative efforts have created a setting that gives the impression of much more of a rural landscape than the urban reality. The trees are pruned to preserve their design and new trees are encouraged to grow into specific shapes and forms. The ground itself has been molded into a series of hills that give the impression of a sprawling rural landscape, while providing security.

Two formal gardens ornament the White House landscape: the Rose Garden between the Residence and the West Wing, and the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden located between the Residence and the East Wing (also known as the East Garden). These gardens are the work of a succession of gardening experts.

First Lady Melania Trump participates in a White House Historical Association tree planting, Monday, August 27, 2018, on the South Lawn of the White House.

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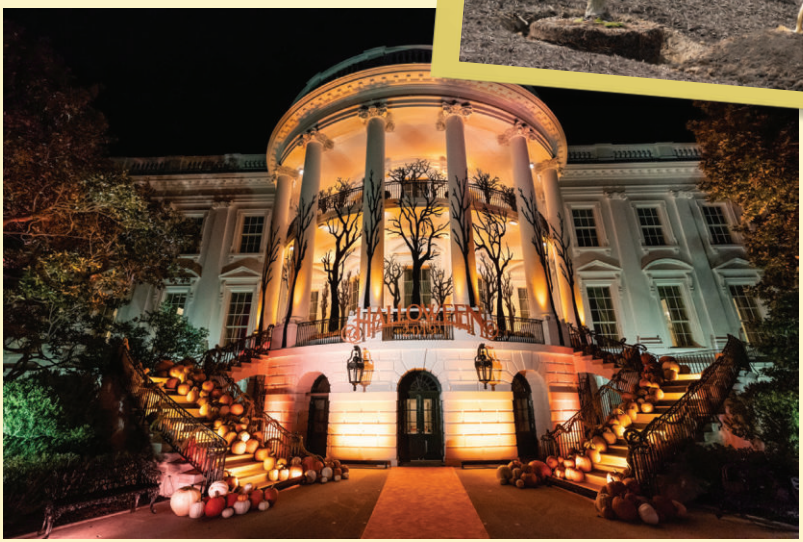

OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTO BY KEEGAN BARBERT

The President and First Lady welcome guests in front of the South Portico of the White House, Monday, October 28 for the 2019 White House Halloween event.

One of the next great presidential gardeners after Andrew Jackson was Millard Fillmore, who oversaw a substantial redesigning of the grounds. Ulysses Grant continued this trend, allowing a substantial landscaping project that included the addition of large round fountains on both the North and South Lawns, which today are surrounded by colorful seasonal plantings.

Rutherford B. Hayes started the Easter Monday tradition of children rolling eggs on the South Lawn in 1878 after Congress cancelled the event on Capitol Hill. The slope was not as steep, but the event still proved a success and has continued into the twenty-first century, now drawing over 30,000 guests each year.

With the help of landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., Franklin Roosevelt oversaw the most recent major landscaping project on the South Lawn. Berms and trees were added on the east and west boundaries of the lawn for security, while existing trees were removed along the south fence to open up a view of the Washington Monument. This work produced today's grand sweep of the lawn.

Along the edges of the South Lawn are numerous evidences of family use and enjoyment. Off the south end of the Oval Office is a private pool.

President Donald J. Trump and First Lady Melania Trump pose for a photo prior to the State Dinner in honor of Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison and his wife, Mrs. Jennifer Morrison, Friday, September 20, 2019, in the Rose Garden of the White House.

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President Donald J. Trump, First Lady Melania Trump, Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison and Mrs. Jennifer Morrison participate in the Official State Arrival Ceremony, Friday, September 20, 2019, on the South Lawn of the White House.

OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTO BY ANDREA HANKS

President Donald J. Trump and First Lady Melania Trump participate in egg roll races on the South Lawn of the White House, Monday, April 22, 2019, during the 141st White House Easter Egg Roll.

OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTO BY SHEALAH CRAIGHEAD

President Donald J. Trump departs on Marine One, Wednesday, August 30, 2017, from the South Lawn of the White House in Washington, D.C. The President is en route to Springfield, Missouri.

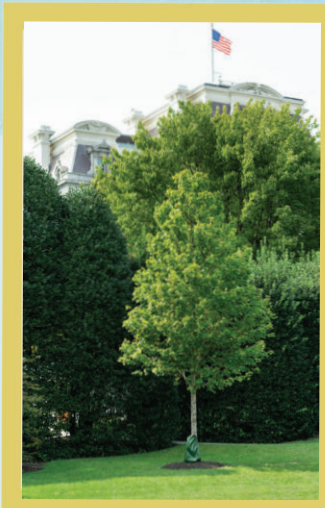
The Children's Garden, created by Lady Bird Johnson, features a fish pond with paving stones containing castings from the past forty years of the handprints and footprints of grandchildren who were alive when their grandfathers were president. Adjacent to the Children's Garden is the tennis court. At the southwest corner of the lawn is the White House Kitchen Garden, planted by Mrs. Obama in March of 2009.

Marine One

In 1957, Dwight Eisenhower became the first President to use a helicopter as a means of official transport. His military aides evaluated and approved the South Lawn as a landing site and Marine One has regularly flown in and out of the White House's backyard ever since.

Presidential Trees

Since the 1870s, most presidents have planted a commemorative tree while they were in office. Their variations in species and generation represent the historical flow of the President's House. The White House gardens are constantly growing and adapting, just like the seat of government they encompass.

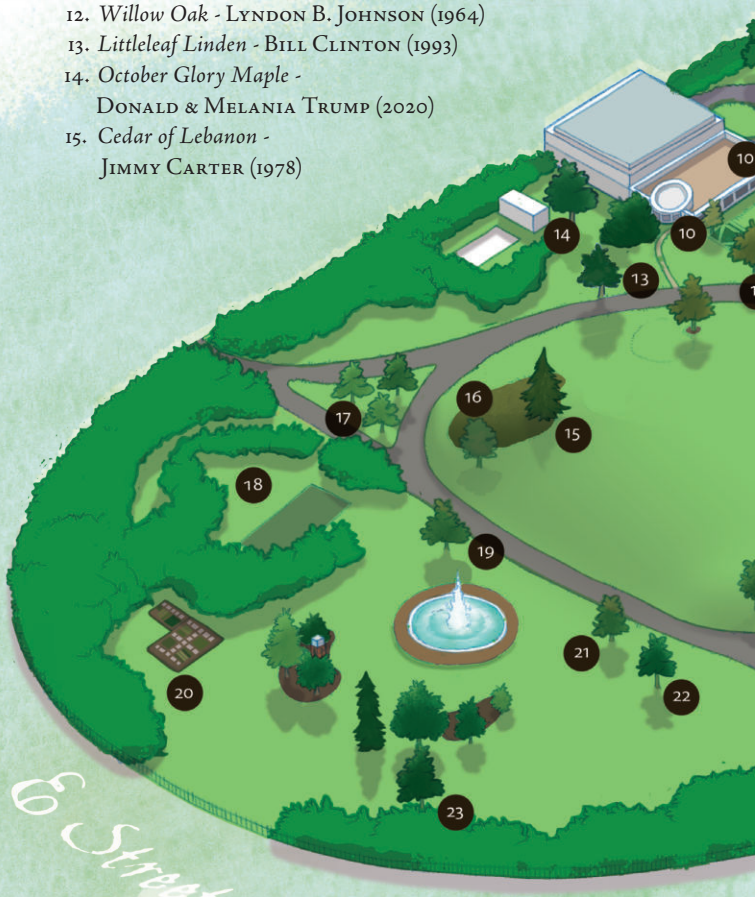


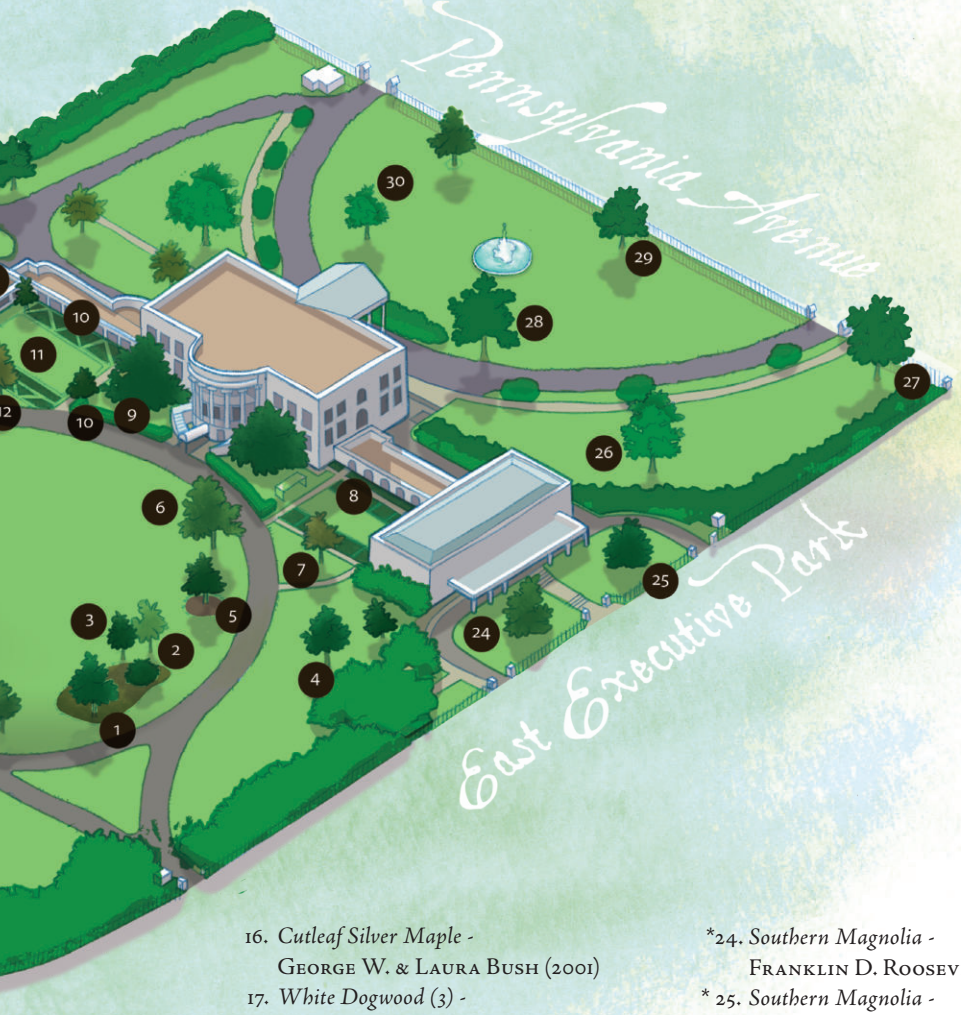
OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTO BY ANDREA HANKS

A maple tree was planted on the South Lawn on April 22, 2020, by President Donald J. Trump and First Lady Melania Trump in honor of Earth Day and Arbor Day.

Commemorative Plantings

1. *Pin Oak* -
   Melania Trump (2018)
2. *White Dogwood* -
   Bill & Hillary Clinton (1996)
3. *White Dogwood* -
   Bill & Hillary Clinton (1996)
4. *Northern Red Oak* -
   Dwight D. Eisenhower (1959)
5. *Littleleaf Linden* - George Bush &
   Queen Elizabeth II (1991)
6. *Willow Oak* - Ronald Reagan (1988)
7. *Silver Linden* -
   George W. & Laura Bush (2008)
8. ***Jacqueline Kennedy Garden*** (1965)
9. *Southern Magnolia (2)* -
   Andrew Jackson (1830)
10. *Saucer Magnolia (4)* -
    John F. Kennedy (1962)
11. ***Rose Garden*** (1913)
12. *Willow Oak* - Lyndon B. Johnson (1964)
13. *Littleleaf Linden* - Bill Clinton (1993)
14. *October Glory Maple* -
    Donald & Melania Trump (2020)
15. *Cedar of Lebanon* -
    Jimmy Carter (1978)





16. *Cutleaf Silver Maple* - George W. & Laura Bush (2001)
17. *White Dogwood (3)* - Hillary Rodham Clinton (1994)
18. ***Children's Garden*** - Lady Bird Johnson (1969)
19. *Japanese Maple* - Frances Folsom Cleveland (1893)
20. ***White House Kitchen Garden*** (2009)
21. *Japanese Maple* - Rosalynn Carter (1978)
22. *Willow Oak* - Bill & Hillary Clinton (1993)
23. *White Oak* - Herbert Hoover (1931)

*24. *Southern Magnolia* - Franklin D. Roosevelt (1942)
* 25. *Southern Magnolia* - Warren G. Harding (1922, replaced 1947)
* 26. *White Oak* - Franklin D. Roosevelt (1935)
* 27. *Littleleaf Linden* - Barack Obama (2009)
* 28. *Red Maple* - Jimmy Carter (1977)
* 29. *Yulan Magnolia* - Nancy Reagan (1982)
* 30. *Jefferson Elm* - George W. & Laura Bush (2006)

* *Not Available For Viewing*

The White House Kitchen Garden

The White House Kitchen Garden was planted in 2009 on the South Lawn of the White House. In its raised beds the four-season herb, fruit and vegetable garden features over fifty varieties of seeds including many heirloom seeds. In its first nine months, the Kitchen Garden yielded over a thousand pounds of produce. The food that is grown and harvested in the Kitchen Garden has many uses including providing food for the First Family and official Presidential functions such as State dinners. The garden's harvest has also been donated to The Mary Elizabeth House, a local nonprofit organization that supports the positive development of young, single mothers and their children.

OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTO BY ANDREA HANKS

First Lady Melania Trump participates in a harvesting and planting event with the Boys and Girls Club of Greater Washington, Friday, September 22, 2017, in the White House Kitchen Garden on the South Lawn of the White House in Washington, D.C.

A particular bed in the garden is named for the third President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson. The plants in this area are from seeds that have been passed down from those Jefferson planted at his home Monticello. Recent seeds from his garden that have been planted in the Kitchen Garden are lettuce, Brussels sprouts, beets, kale, and artichokes.

The Pollinator Garden was planted to encourage the activity of pollinators like bees and monarch butterflies in the Kitchen Garden. Many of the foods we eat are pollinated by bees, and as a result, are crucial to growing a healthy and successful fruit and vegetable garden.

The White House Rose Garden

In August 2020 the White House Rose Garden was restored by First Lady Melania Trump to the original 1962 design first created by Rachel Lambert "Bunny" Mellon during the Kennedy Administration. The restoration led by Mrs. Trump improved one of the most iconic backdrops of the modern Presidency with updated infrastructure, renewal of design components, and improved accessibility and compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

This notable garden has served as a backdrop for many landmark moments of White House history including speeches, signing ceremonies, weddings, and state dinners.

OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTO BY ANDREA HANKS

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The completion of First Lady Melania Trump's historic restoration to the Rose Garden is seen Friday, August 21, 2020, at the White House. This project marks the first time in 60 years that the Rose Garden has been renewed.

History of the Gardens and Grounds:

1800 John Adams, as the first President to occupy the White House, orders a vegetable garden. The garden was never created, because he left office in March 1801 only four months after moving into the White House.

1825 John Quincy Adams develops the first flower garden (southeast of the East Terrace). In 1827, he wrote of two acres covered with at least one thousand "forest and fruit-trees, shrubs, hedges, esculent [edible] vegetables, kitchen and medicinal herbs, hot-house plants, flowers, and weeds."

1835 Andrew Jackson creates the White House orangery (hothouse for citrus fruit trees, roses, and camellias) in an east side structure never attached to the East Terrace. He also adds more trees to the grounds, possibly including the "Jackson magnolia" to the west of the South Portico. The orangery was demolished in 1857 for the expansion of the Treasury Department.

1878 Between this year and 1880 many trees are planted under Rutherford B. Hayes, who begins the tradition of commemorative trees.

1902 The conservatory is removed during the Theodore Roosevelt renovation of the White House, exposing again the Jeffersonian West Terrace to which is attached a new office building (later called the "West Wing"). Edith Roosevelt plants a "colonial garden" beside the terrace. A tennis court is constructed south of the West Wing.

1913 Ellen Wilson replaces the colonial garden on the west with a formal rose garden and a new East Garden is created.

1961 John F. Kennedy has the Rose Garden redesigned to serve presidential functions and places management of the White House Grounds under the National Park Service.

1964 Lady Bird Johnson has the East Garden redesigned and named in honor of Jacqueline Kennedy.

1969 Lady Bird Johnson adds the Children's Garden, an intimate area adjoining the tennis court on the South Grounds.

1972 Garden Tours start.

1975 Gerald Ford has an outdoor pool and cabana built just south of the West Wing.

2009 Michelle Obama plants White House Kitchen Garden on the west side of the lower South Lawn.

2020 First Lady Melania Trump restores White House Rose Garden to original 1962 design, updates infrastructure, renews design components, and improves accessibility and compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).